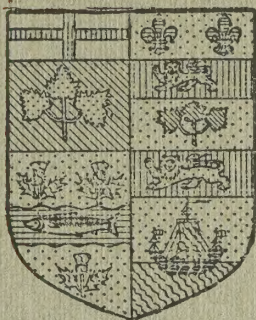


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THE JUBILEE *of* CONFEDERATION

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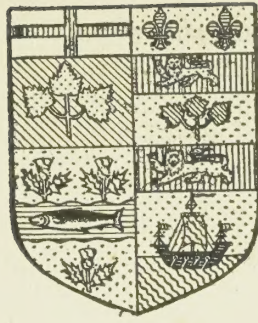
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The Jubilee of Confederation

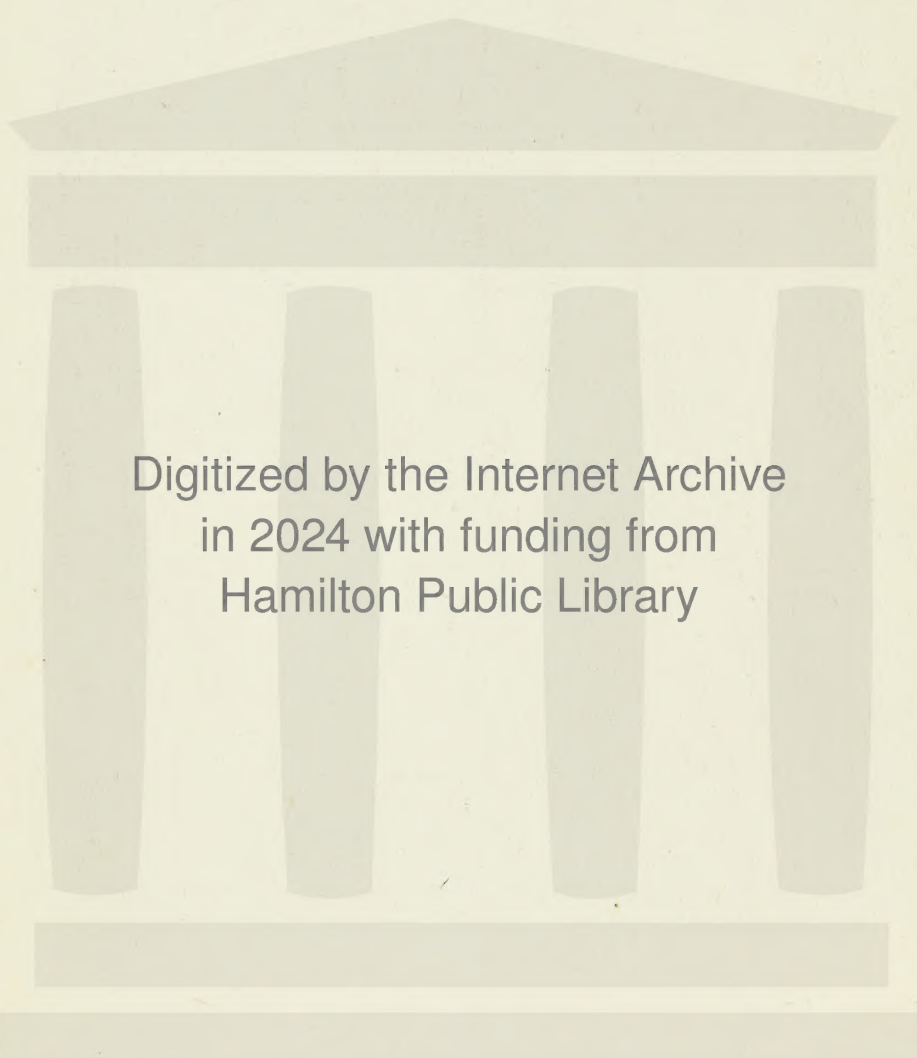
Canada in 1867

Canada in 1917

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THE FATHERS OF CONFEDERATION.



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|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. W. A. Henry, N.S. | 8. Coles, P.E.I. | 15. Hon. A. G. Archibald, N.S. | 22. Sir A. T. Galt | 29. W. H. Pope, P.E.I. |
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| 6. Col. J. H. Gray, P.E.I. | 13. E. B. Chandler, N.B. | 20. Hon. Geo. Brown | 27. Sir Chas. Tupper | 34. J. M. Johnston, N.B. |
| 7. E. Whelan, P.E.I. | 14. Sir S. L. Tilley, N.B. | 21. T. H. Haviland, P.E.I. | 28. J. H. Gray, N.B. | |

Foreword.

ON February 7, a resolution was passed in the Senate and House of Commons for the appointment of a Joint Committee to consider and report on the matter of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of Confederation. The following is the report of the Committee presented to the House of Commons on May 31:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

May 31, 1917.

The special committee, appointed to consider and report upon the arrangements which should be made for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of this Dominion, ask leave to submit their first and final report.

That a topical pamphlet comparing and contrasting Canada of 1867 with Canada of 1917, be published for the purpose of drawing attention to the outstanding features of Canadian growth and development and giving direction to the thoughts which should animate the memorial services.

That the Government issue a proclamation inviting churches, Sabbath and day schools, colleges, municipal authorities, Canadian Clubs and other associations to co-operate in the working out of fitting commemorative services for the day.

That the Provincial authorities be requested to arrange for a special official celebration of the anniversary at the capitals of the several provinces.

That the Federal Government provide for the issuance of a commemorative post card and postage stamp, with appropriate design and legend representative of the work of the Fathers of Confederation.

That appropriate memorial services be held at London and Paris on July 1.

That upon the central stone column, upholding the roof of the great entrance hall of the new Parliament buildings, the following inscription be incised:—

JULY
1867 - - - - - - - 1917
ON THE FIFTIETH
ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONFEDERATION
OF BRITISH COLONIES IN NORTH
AMERICA
AS
THE DOMINION OF CANADA
THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT AND
PEOPLE
DEDICATED THIS BUILDING
THEN IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION
AFTER DAMAGE BY FIRE
AS A MEMORIAL OF
THE DEEDS OF THEIR FOREFATHERS
AND OF THE VALOUR OF THOSE
CANADIANS
WHO IN THE GREAT WAR FOUGHT FOR
THE
LIBERTIES OF CANADA
OF THE EMPIRE
AND OF HUMANITY.

That the Government arrange a fitting ceremonial service for setting in place and dedicating this inscribed stone at 12 noon, on the 2nd day of July, 1917.

GEORGE E. FOSTER

Chairman.

In accordance with the above recommendations the topical pamphlet is herewith issued and the various Governments, Religious and Educational Bodies, Clubs and Associations of Canada are cordially invited to co-operate in the commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of our Natal Day.

The day itself falls on Sunday, and it seems to be particularly fitting that the churches and Sabbath schools of all denominations should on that day incorporate into their exercises the recognition of the facts and lessons embodied in our national birth and fifty years of progress. This can be done by sermons from the pulpits of the churches and by appropriate exercises and addresses in the Sabbath schools. A unique opportunity is thus afforded of reaching a vast and interested national congregation with the wonderful story of our birth and advancement along material, intellectual and spiritual lines, and of impressing on the minds of our people at this most critical and eventful period in our history, the grave duties and weighty responsibilities of Canadian citizenship. The light of past experience can be held up to the dim unfolding future, and high hopes for the coming fifty years of our national life can be read out of the splendid progress of the past half century.

To this end we make confident request to all clergy and Sabbath school superintendents for their hearty and intelligent co-operation.

Monday, the second day of July, has been fixed by proclamation for the celebration of Dominion Day, and for the general celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the foundation of the Dominion of Canada.

It is confidently hoped that the Provincial Governments and municipalities, educational institutions, clubs and associations will take efficient steps to fittingly commemorate the day and the occasion along the lines suggested in the above report.

The Committee desired that the celebration should be as general as possible, without expensive and elaborate display as befits war time, and carried out in the broadest social and democratic lines—a plain sincere people's demonstration and tribute to the founders of our Dominion and the institutions and ideals of our common country.

As the common schools will be dismissed for summer holidays before July 2nd, it is suggested that through the superintendents of the various provinces the teachers be requested to weave into the closing exercises of those schools something of the story of Canada's rise and progress. Though the time is short, quick action will make it possible to enlist the school children throughout Canada in the common commemoration of a great historic event in the young nation whose work and guardianship they must soon take into their own hands.

GEORGE E. FOSTER,
Chairman.

The Jubilee of Confederation

CANADA IN 1867 - - CANADA IN 1917

On July 1, 1917, Canada will celebrate the Jubilee of Confederation — the completion of the first fifty years of the life of the Dominion. The date finds Canada with a record of achievements and resources such as few young countries possess, and it finds her also throwing herself into the world's struggle for liberty in a way that sets the final seal of nationhood upon her brow. It is a fitting time to pass in brief review the more remarkable of these achievements and resources.

National Boundaries.

In 1867, Canada comprised four provinces, embracing a narrow strip along the Lower Lakes and the St. Lawrence, with a limited frontage on the Atlantic.

In 1917, there are nine provinces and a large unorganized territory, embracing half a continent, stretching from the Pacific to the Atlantic and from the United States to the Pole.

The greatest single factor in the progress of Canada has been the opening up of the West, which the above extension in political control made possible.

Area and Population.

In 1867, Canada embraced an area of 540,000 square miles, with a population of 3,600,000.

In 1917 her area measured 3,729,665 square miles, with a population of about 7,600,000.

Immigration.

In 1867, immigration was small and sporadic; before 1900 it had increased to 20,000—45,000 annually; in 1913 it reached 402,000; and in 1914, 385,000.

Canada has since 1900 taken the place of the United States as the chief magnet for old-world migration.

Agriculture: the backbone of Canadian Industry.

WHEAT crop of 1871, under 17,000,000 bushels; crop of 1915, 426,746,000 bushels; crop of 1916, 220,000,000 bushels.

In 1871 less than 2,000,000 acres were sown to wheat; to-day the acreage in Saskatchewan alone is 8,500,000, and the total for all Canada is close upon 15,000,000.

OATS in 1871 yielded 42,500,000 bushels; in 1915, 523,684,000 bushels.

BARLEY in 1871 yielded 11,500,000 bushels; in 1915, 60,699,000 bushels.

Hay in 1871 yielded under 4,000,000 tons; in 1916 nearly 15,000,000 tons.

The total value of Canadian field crops in the last 15 years alone has risen from \$195,000,000 in 1901 to \$841,000,000 in 1915.

Live Stock Increases.

	1871	1916
Total number of horses.....	836,743	2,990,635
“ “ milch cows.....	1,251,209	2,603,345
“ “ other cattle.....	1,373,081	3,326,519
“ “ swine.....	1,366,083	2,814,672

The total value of live stock has increased by three times in the last fifteen years alone, i.e., from \$268,000,000 in 1901 to over \$800,000,000 in 1916.

CONVENTION AT CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

Of Delegates from the Legislatures of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, to take into consideration the Union of the British North American Colonies—September 1, 1864.



- | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| 1. Col. the Hon. John Ham-
ilton Gray, M.P.P., Prince
Edward Island, Chair-
man of Convention. | 6. Hon. Wm. H. Stevens,
M.E.C., New Brunswick | 12. Hon. Edward Botsford
Chandler, M.L.C., New
Brunswick. | 17. Hon. Andrew G. Mc-
Donald, M.L.C., Prince
Edward Island. | 22. The Hon. George Coles,
M.P.P., Prince Edward
Island. |
| 2. The Hon. John A. Mac-
Donald, M.P.P., Attorney
General, Canada West. | 7. Hon. John M. Johnson,
M.P.P., Attorney Gene-
ral, New Brunswick. | 13. Hon. H. L. Langevin,
M.P.P., Solicitor Gene-
ral, Canada East. | 18. Hon. William Campbell,
M.L.C., Commissioner of
Crown Land, Canada. | 23. The Hon. George Brown,
M.P.P., President Execu-
tive Council, Canada. |
| 3. The Hon. George E. Car-
ter, M.P.P., Attorney
General, Canada East. | 8. Hon. Samuel Leonard
Tilley, M.P.P., Provin-
cial Secretary, New
Brunswick. | 14. The Hon. Chas. Tupper,
M.P.P., Provincial Secre-
tary, Nova Scotia. | 19. Hon. Wm. McDougall,
M.P.P., Provincial Sec-
retary, Canada. | 24. Major Bernard, Secre-
tary to the Attorney
General, Canada West. |
| 4. The Hon. Thomas D'Arcy
McGee, M.P.P., Minister
of Agriculture, Canada. | 9. The Hon. Robert Duggan,
M.L.C., Nova Scotia. | 15. Hon. A. T. Galt, M.P.P.,
Finance Minister, Can-
ada. | 20. The Hon. Wm. H. Pope,
M.P.P., Colonial Secre-
tary, P.E.I. | 25. Mr. Charles Drunkwater,
Private Secretary to the
Attorney General, Can-
ada West. |
| 5. The Hon. Wm. A. Henry,
M.P.P., Attorney Gene-
ral, Nova Scotia. | 10. Hon. Edward Palmer,
M.L.C., Attorney Gene-
ral, Prince Edward Is. | 16. Hon. Adams G. Archi-
bald, M.P.P., N.S. | 21. Hon. Jonathan McCully,
M.L.C., Nova Scotia. | 26. William H. Lee, Clerk
Ex. Council, Canada. |

BUTTER.—The production of home-made butter in 1870 was 74,190,584 lb.; in 1910 it was 137,110,200 lb. The quantity of factory-made butter in 1915 was 79,646,393 lb.

Factory-made cheese, of which there was very little in 1870, now shows an annual production of about 200,000,000 lb.

The exportable surplus of Canadian agricultural products in 1868–70 was only \$13,000,000; in 1916–17 it was \$480,000,000.

Fisheries.

Total value of catch in 1870, \$6,577,391; in 1915, \$31,264,631.

Mines.

Value of annual product has grown from \$10,000,000 to \$137,000,000 within forty years.

Forestry.

Value of log products in 1871, \$34,156,483; at present about \$175,000,000.

Manufactures.

There were few manufactures in 1868; to-day the annual product is valued at over \$1,300,000,000. Such products as wood pulp, automobiles, electrical apparatus, coke, and electric lighting were unknown in 1868, but now run into a value of many millions annually. Other evidences of remarkable growth may be quoted as follows:

	1871	1915
Iron and steel.....	\$ 2,852,380	\$ 49,848,049
Foundry products.....	7,325,531	36,702,288
Meat products.....	3,799,552	78,431,125

	1871	1915
Sugar, refined.....	\$ 4,132,750	\$ 37,752,235
Flour and grist mill products	39,135,919	112,525,320
Bread, biscuits and confectionery.....	6,942,469	40,772,216
Smelting.....	298,000	52,782,156
Clothing (factory product).....	11,931,554	55,874,054
Car works.....	512,000	24,951,922
Tobacco.....	2,435,343	28,987,250
Paper.....	1,071,651	29,395,535
Cottons.....	781,800	20,512,909

Transportation.

The magnificent waterways of Canada provided the earliest means of communication. In 1868 about \$20,000,000 had been expended on their improvement by canals; to date the expenditures on canals exceed \$106,000,000.

The achievement of Canada in railway building, however, overshadows her canals as shown by the following statistics of progress:

	1867-76	1915
Mileage.....	2,278	35,582
Capital.....	\$257,035,188	\$1,875,810,888
Freight handled (tons).....	5,670,836	101,393,989
Passengers carried.....No.	5,190,416	46,322,035

Three great transcontinental railway systems are included in the above. Even the first of these—the C.P.R., now the most famous of Canadian corporations—was at Confederation the dream of a remote future.

Statistics relating to electric railways have been collected since 1901, when the number of miles in operation was 553; in 1915 the mileage was about three times this number, or 1,590. The number of passengers carried in 1901 was 120,934,656; this figure was more than five times as many in 1914, namely 614,709,819.

The number of post offices has grown from 3,638 in 1868 to 13,057 in 1916. The revenue of the Post Office

Department has grown from \$808,858 in 1868 to \$13,046,650 in 1915.

Canadian telegraph companies now handle 12,000,000 messages annually, compared with an insignificant business in 1867. Over fifty wireless stations have been built for communicating with ships at sea. The telephone, like the wireless, was of course wholly unknown fifty years ago; to-day there are over half a million telephones in use in Canada, and the wire mileage of the companies approaches a million and a half.

Foreign Trade

Total trade 1867, \$114,107,674; 1917. \$1,996,706,671. Details of this follow:

	1868	1917
Imports.....	\$ 68,564,497	\$ 845,330,903
Exports.....	45,543,177	1,151,375,768
Duty collected.....	8,801,446	147,623,230
LEADING EXPORTS—		
Wheat.....	3,648,081	244,394,586
Oats.....	754,526	33,918,479
Flour.....	2,284,488	47,473,474
Bacon and hams.....	783,481	43,778,034
Beef.....	203,705	5,750,435
Cattle.....	1,099,940	7,883,842
Cheese.....	629,043	36,721,136
Canned salmon.....	45,765	6,288,257
Planks and boards.....	6,640,689	25,976,526
Mine products.....	1,276,129	85,616,907

Many manufactured articles in which we had no export trade in 1868 now stand high on the list; examples are, cartridges exported in 1916 to the value of \$73,904,584; paper to the value of \$20,021,270; clothing, \$9,148,878; explosives, \$7,080,926; aluminium, \$3,682,351.

Finance, Public and Private.

The total assets of the Dominion at Confederation were \$17,317,410; to-day they are well over \$321,832,000.

Total Dominion revenue on consolidated fund which was in 1868, \$13,687,928, was \$172,148,000 in 1916.

The chartered banks of Canada have increased their capital from \$30,507,447 in 1868 to \$113,175,353 in 1916. The total on deposit in chartered banks has grown from \$33,653,594 in 1868 to \$1,418,035,429 in 1916. The assets of chartered banks have grown from \$79,860,976 in 1868 to \$1,839,286,709 in 1916.

Post Office savings banks have grown in number from 81 to 1,289 and in annual deposits from \$212,507 to \$10,154,189 since the Dominion was founded. In 1868 about \$1,700,000 were on deposit in all government savings institutions; to-day the amount is over \$54,000,000.

Education.

Compared with the period of Confederation the number of schools in Canada has increased from about 10,000 to over 26,000, the number of teachers from some 11,000 to over 39,000, the number of pupils from 664,000 to 1,327,000, and the expenditure on education from about \$2,500,000 to approximately \$56,000,000.

Colleges and Universities have grown apace, have strengthened and broadened their scope in the older provinces, and in the newer provinces have laid firm foundations for the increasing needs of the future.

Labour Organizations.

In 1867 there were a few isolated trade unions. In 1917 there were in Canada 1,880 local unions, 47 trades and labour councils, and two nation-wide confederations of labour bodies.

Non-material progress.

The above is a record of material gains. But the life of Canada has broadened equally along other lines.

A literature distinctly Canadian has grown up, notwithstanding peculiar difficulties.

A vigorous school of Canadian painting exists.

But perhaps the most striking spiritual achievement of Canada is the evolution of a Canadian national consciousness as a great self-governing community within the bonds of the British Empire, at the same time that a series of relationships unique in history as an example of international amity and good neighbourhood have been worked out with the adjacent Republic of the United States.

Canada and the War.

The seal upon Canadian nationhood has been set by the war.

Canada has raised 411,000 men and sent 311,000 overseas.

For many months Canada has spent a million a day on the war, and has added \$60,000,000 in private bene-
-ctions to war-causes.

Canada has greatly stimulated her agriculture to provide foodstuffs for the Allies, and she has revolutionized her industry to supply munitions of war. Canada has manufactured and sent forward \$510,000,000 worth of munitions to date.

The \$30,000,000 already contributed to the Patriotic Fund, the many millions more given to Red Cross and various relief funds, and the continual stream of widely distributed givings of comforts and helps for the soldiers, attest to the depth and sincerity of her sympathy with and loyalty to the great ideals for which the Empire is fighting.

Canada and the Future.

The necessity for restoring the devastation caused by the war must throw unlooked for opportunities upon

the newer countries of the world, and especially upon Canada.

The agriculture of Canada is still in its initial stages. It is estimated that less than one-fourth of the soil available for agriculture has to date been occupied, i.e., 110,000,000 acres of a possible 440,000,000, and of this only about 50,000,000 acres have been actually improved. Probably 100,000,000 acres are available for immediate improvement.

There are 500,000,000 to 600,000,000 acres under forest in Canada, half of which area carries timber of merchantable size.

The mineral potentialities of Canada are enormous.

With natural resources such as these to draw upon—resources that must be requisitioned to the full in the rehabilitation of civilization—Canada may look to the future with just confidence, heavy as is the burden of the great struggle and grievous as is the loss of her sons.

If the heritage is so rich, if the resources are so almost immeasurable which the Fathers of Confederation have committed to our trust, if the progress so far made has been so marked and so generally satisfactory, and if the future looming large before us is so rich in splendid possibility, what grave responsibilities rest upon Canadians of to-day who are to develop and hand on to succeeding generations this priceless patrimony!

May this fiftieth anniversary of our nation's birth lead us to deep and honest thinking as to the great duties of citizenship and the high standards of national life demanded from the happy inheritors of so vast and wonderful an estate.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

